

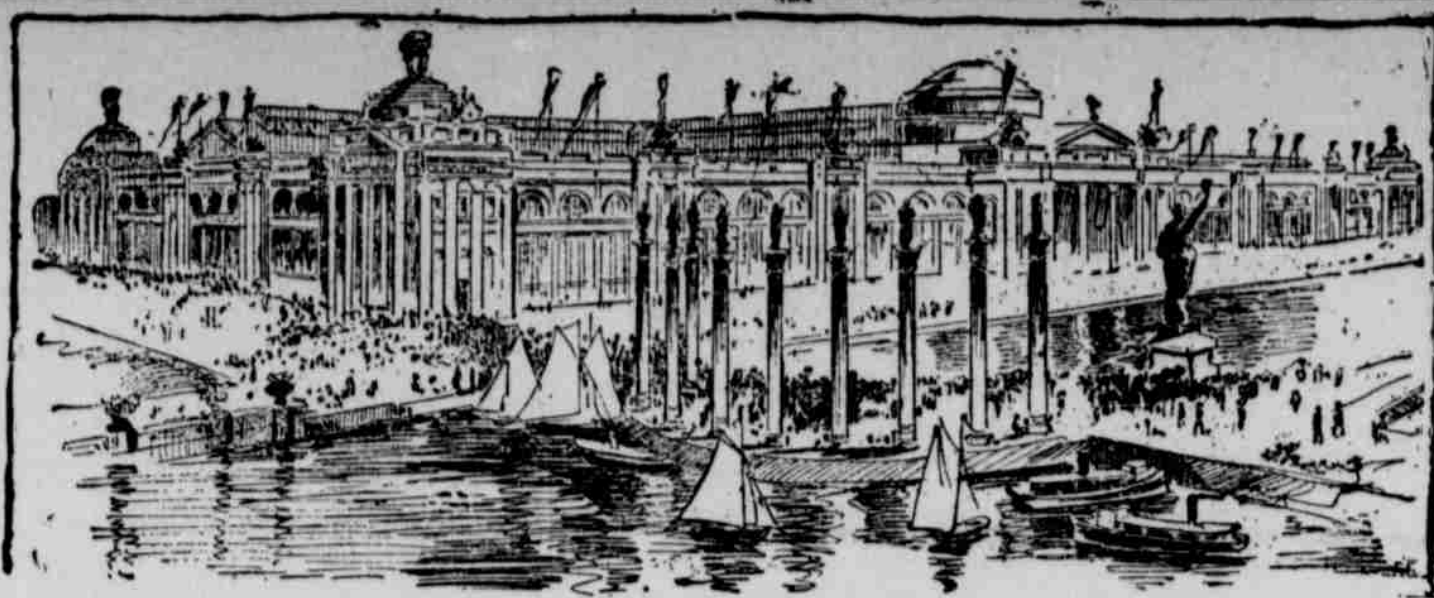
WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS

MINUTE DESCRIPTION OF THE TOPOGRAPHY.

The Different Buildings Will Be Marvels of Beautiful Architecture—Description of Some of the Principal Ones—Features in the World's History.

Many thousands, no doubt, have begun to be curious as to how the buildings and grounds of the Columbian Exposition will appear—what sort of a spectacle they will present. A bird's-eye view of the site and buildings and a series of cuts of drawings showing the elevations of the several structures and their ground plans will soon be issued. Without waiting for these, however, a general idea can be given.

In the northern portion of the grounds we will see a picturesque group of buildings, perhaps forty or fifty of them, constituting a veritable village of palaces. Here, on a hundred acres or more, beautifully laid out, will stand the buildings of foreign nations and of a number of the States of the Union, surrounded by lawns, walks, and beds of flowers and shrubbery. They will be ranged on wide, curving avenues, with a few of the most ornate, costly and palatial structures, and constitute perhaps the most interesting portion of the entire exposition. In the western part of the grounds will stand the Illinois building, 400 by 100 and fifty feet in height, and costing \$350,000. It will be severely classic in style, with a dome in the center, and a great porch facing southward. In this portion of the park, too, will stand the fine arts building, which is to be a magnificent palace costing half a million. Just south of the foreign and State buildings may be observed a considerable expanse of the lagoon, with inlet to the lake, and encompassing three islands. On the largest one will stand the United States fisheries building, 700 feet in length, and flanked at each end by a curved arcade connecting it with two round pavilions in which will be aquaria and the tackle exhibit. This building, designed by Henry



PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

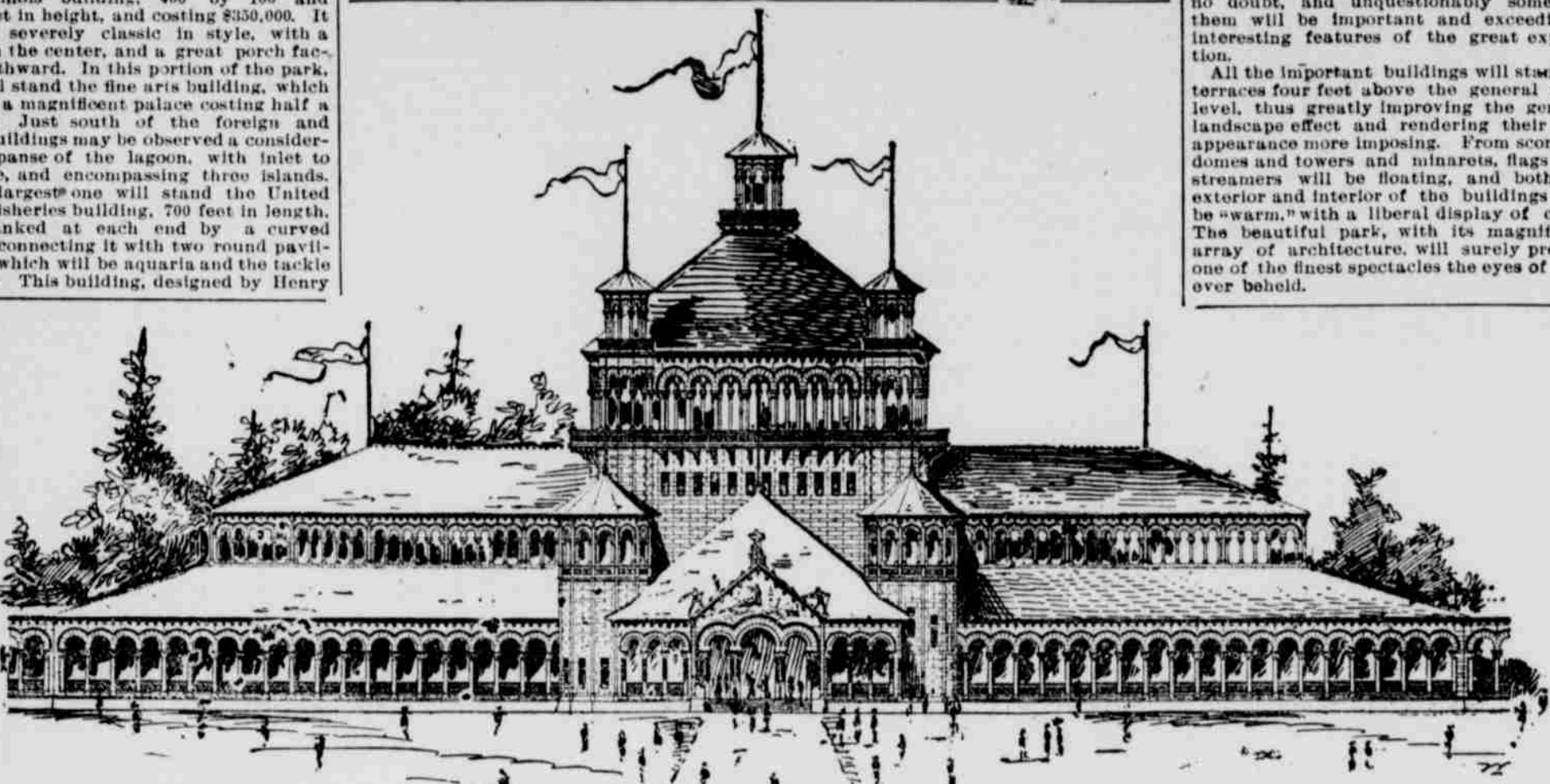
Versailles, in point of beauty of effects produced by landscape architecture and gardening.

Passing the agricultural building the visitor will come to the great machinery hall, which lies to the westward of it, and which is connected with it by a horseshoe arcade doubling a branch of the lagoon. It

tracks will be the machinery annex—a huge building covering several acres and containing the overflow exhibits from machinery hall, with which it will be connected by subways. Within the loop also will be the main power-house, from which power will be furnished to such buildings on the grounds as require it.

which cannot yet be described. Almost innumerable structures and exhibits, such as reproductions of famous buildings, etc., most of them novel and striking in character, have been proposed, and it is not yet possible to tell how many or which of them will be erected. That there will be an astonishing array of them there can be no doubt, and unquestionably some of them will be important and exceedingly interesting features of the great exposition.

All the important buildings will stand on terraces four feet above the general park level, thus greatly improving the general landscape effect and rendering their own appearance more imposing. From scores of domes and towers and minarets, flags and streamers will be floating, and both the exterior and interior of the buildings will be swarmed with a liberal display of color. The beautiful park, with its magnificent array of architecture, will surely present one of the finest spectacles the eyes of man ever beheld.



HOME OF THE FISHERIES EXHIBIT.

Ives Cobb, of Chicago, will be in the Spanish style, and conspicuous because of a liberal use of color. A little further south, across an area of the lagoon, will be the United States Government Building, measuring three hundred and fifty by four hundred and twenty feet, and having a dome one hundred and twenty feet in diameter and one hundred

will be nearly identical with it in size and cost, but will differ considerably in appearance, being serious, impressive, and rich in architectural line and detail. Chief Burnham says, "and the best work of its designers, Peabody & Stearns, of Boston." Opposite machinery hall and north of it, in the center of the "long walk," will stand the exposition administration building.

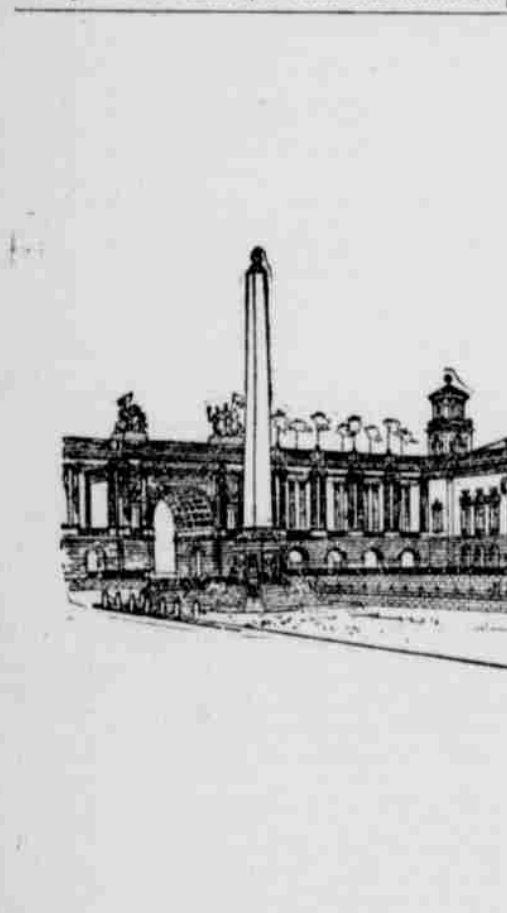
To the southward of the line of buildings which are ranged along the south side of the lake shore or hypothecus of the lake, which will be devoted to the live stock exhibit. Here immense stock buildings, showing and whatever else will contribute to the success of the live stock feature of the exposition will be constructed. Jackson Park resembles a right-angled

Brussels and Tapestry. Brussels and tapestry carpets are so similar in appearance that they might readily be regarded, on a casual consideration, as fabrics of the same structure. But when the principles on which the pattern is obtained in the respective articles are examined, it is at once evident that there is practically no actual resemblance; for while in the brussels the design is purely a woven effect, in the tapestry it is merely a print, says the Upholsterer.

The weaving of brussels affords some characteristic features for investigation. The pile warp, for instance, instead of running off ordinary yarn beams, is wound on bobbins or miniature beams, fixed in frames or a huge creeper stationed behind the loom. Each color requires what is technically called a separate frame.

A five-frame brussels is a carpet with this number of colors succeeding each other in the same line of fabric. The manner in which the various colors are controlled—in other words, in which they are concealed from or brought into view—is an important factor in the manufacture of this article. On examining a brussels carpet, it will be observed that the individual threads forming the pile seem either to be composed of several colors or to be substituted by yarns of other shades, according to the section of the pattern being formed. For instance, in the same line of the design, looking at the fabric lengthwise, apparently in the same thread, as many as from three to five colors, such as black, green, drab, scarlet, and blue, form the pile in succession. If these effects are not due to a variegated yarn, they result from the employment of five distinct threads, each of which is so controlled that it only appears in the pile when assisting to develop the design.

To obtain a three-frame pattern composed, say, of black, scarlet, and olive, at least three separate weaves are necessary—one for each shade. Thus the weave used in forming the shed in the warp for the black pile is so arranged as to depress the scarlet and olive, while that for giving the scarlet pile conceals the black and



MACHINERY HALL.

and fifty feet high. It will be constructed of stout, iron and glass, classic in style, cover four acres, and cost \$400,000. On the lake shore, east of its building and in part in the intervening space, the Government will have a gun-battery, life-saving stations complete with apparatus, war balloons, and a full-size model of a \$3,000,000 battleship of the first class. The visitor arriving by steamboat will probably see, also, anchored near by, a Columbus fleet—a reproduction, as near as may be, of the one with which the great discoverer sailed from Palos—and also a Government revenue cutter and one or two torpedo boats.

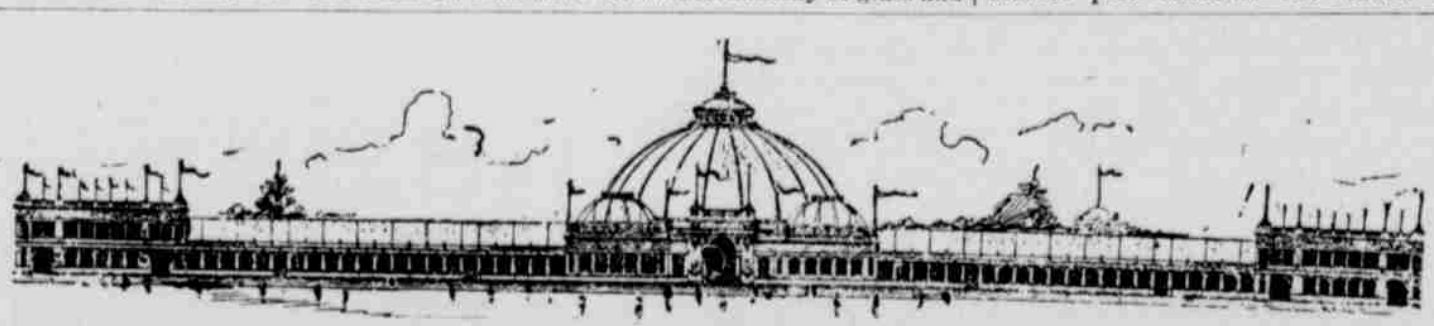
The largest building of the Exposition—that of manufactures and liberal arts—will measure 1,700 by 800 feet, with two interior courts, and at its center a great dome 350 feet in diameter. This building, of French renaissance, is designed by George S. Post, of New York.

After passing this immense structure, the steambot will drop alongside the pier. This, as designed by Augustus Saint Gaudens, of Paris, will be a thing of beauty and a source of much enjoyment to visitors. Two parallel piers will extend from the shore about 400 feet, where, taking out curves, they will partly enclose a circular harbor, from the center of which will rise, on a great pedestal, a standing statue of Columbus or of the Republic. On the embracing portions of the piers will stand forty-four exquisite, isolated columns, representing the forty-four States, each one bearing the coat of arms of the State it symbolizes. The north or main pier will extend a total distance of 1,500 feet, taking there a deflection several hundred feet to the southward, and having at its extremity a Greek pavilion 200 feet in diameter, gaily colored and adorned.

This will be one of the most imposing, and, in proportion to its size, the most expensive of the large structures. Richard M. Hunt, President of the American Institute of Architects, is its designer, and he has made it stately and simple yet exceedingly striking in appearance, and an excellent representative of Italian renaissance. It will cost \$250,000, be adorned with scores of statues, and be surmounted by a gilded dome rising 250 feet.

To the northward of the administration building, on either side and facing the grand avenue, will be two more immense buildings, one for the electrical and the other for the mining exhibit. These will be about equal in size, covering each a little more than five acres and a half. The former will be French renaissance. The former,

triangle in shape. The visitor has thus, far on his tour of inspection, traversed the lake shore or hypothecus of the triangle, and across the southern end, or the base. It remains only to turn toward the north and note structures ranged along the perpendicular. The first one arrived at is the transportation building. This will be a Romanesque in style and one of the largest of all, measuring one thousand and twenty by two hundred and sixty feet, exclusive of a great annex in the rear. The transportation building, together with the depot, will cost \$1,000,000. North of this will be the horticultural building, another immense structure, one thousand by one hundred and fifty feet, with three domes, one at each end and a larger one in the center. This will be constructed chiefly of glass and



FRONT ELEVATION OF THE HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

designed by Van Brunt & Howe, of Kansas City, will be the more expensive, however, costing \$650,000; while the latter designed by S. S. Beman, of Chicago, will cost \$350,000. The board of architects have decided that both will be exceptionally imposing structures.

North of these buildings in the main lagoon will be an island of twenty or thirty acres in area. It is the intention to have this kept as wild and primitive as possible. There the visitor may wander through a miniature "forest primeval," pathless and untransformed by art, and may hunt the fragrant wild flower or the saucy chipmunk, and generally commune with nature in its native haunts. Proceeding from the administration building still further westward, or, more accurately, southwestward, the observer will arrive at the railway facilities for the arrival and departure of visitors. Six parallel tracks will sweep into the grounds in a huge circle at the extreme southwest point, entering and leaving at nearly the same point. Around this loop the trains, in arriving and departing, will sweep at intervals of a few minutes, and the depot accommodations will be so extensive and well arranged that it is believed there will be almost no confusion or crowding. Within this loop made by the railway

iron, and will cost \$250,000. Still farther north, and directly opposite the park entrance of midway pleasure, will stand the woman's building, which is to be four hundred by two hundred feet in dimensions, two stories high, and will cost \$200,000. Here the Lady Managers will have their headquarters, and here will be collected a doubtless wonderful exhibit illustrating the progress and attainments of women in the various branches of industry.

Passing the woman's building the visitor can turn toward the northeast and inspect the foreign and State buildings in the northern portion of the park, of which he is supposed to have caught a general view from the steambot deck, or he can turn sharply to the west into midway pleasure and ascend the Proctor Tower. This will be constructed of steel and be one thousand and fifty feet high, or about one hundred feet higher than the Eiffel. From its top the view attainable of the exposition grounds and buildings and of the great city lying to the northward will be magnificent beyond all description.

West of the tower, along the pleasure and overlooking into Washington Park, will be a large and curious aggregation of structures, including probably some of the foreign and State buildings, and many of semi-private construction, and of a nature

olive threads, and, lastly, that for producing the olive pile hides the black and scarlet ends; so that, by an appropriate application of these respective weaves to the design, the colors are brought up in the figure where required.

Shall We Ever Fly.

Roger Bacon, the far-seeing monk of the fourteenth century, thus forecasts the possibilities of a coming age: "There shall be rowing without oars, and sailing without sails; carriages shall roll with unimagined speed, with no cattle to drag them; instruments to fly with, with which a man shall move artificial wings; a little machine which shall raise and lower enormous weights; a machine to enable a man to walk on the bottom of the sea, and bridges over rivers, which shall rest neither on piles nor on columns." Now that all these possibilities, except flying, have become actualities, why should that much longer be an exception?

HUMOR.

Why He Felt Blue.

"What's the matter, old man?" he said, as they met the morning after. "You look blue." "I feel blue." "But last night you were the jolliest member of the party."

"I felt jolly." "You acted like a boy just out of school."

"I felt like one." "You said your wife had gone away for the first time in three years, and there wasn't any one to say a word if you went home and kicked over the mantel clock."

"I remember it."

"You said that if you stayed out until 4 o'clock there was no one to look at you reproachfully and sigh and make you feel mean."

"Yes; I stayed out until 4 o'clock, didn't I?"

"You certainly did."

"And I gave an Indian warwhoop on the doorstep?"

"Yes; and you sang a verse from a comic-opera song and tried to dance a clog."

"And my wife had missed the train. Now go away and leave me. I want to kick myself a little more for not taking the precaution to get an affidavit from the conductor that she went with the train."

Don't Kick.

Though the weather be wet
And your clothing be mussed,
Be a brick;
Don't grumble and fret.
For the rain, don't forget,
Is laying the dust.

Don't kick.
Though the weather be hot
And boiled be your blood
Till 'tis thick,
Be content with your lot,
For the sunshine is what
Is drying the mud.
Don't kick.

Speaking of the shifting weather,
Tell you what I wish you'd do:
Wish you'd inform me whether
It is hot enough for you.

Western Nerve.

While in Topeka, Kan., last week, I witnessed a singular exhibition of nerve on the part of a tramp, said a commercial traveler the other day. A rather seely-looking individual entered a restaurant at which I was dining and ordered a very elaborate meal. After eating it with great relish he took his check, walked to the cashier's desk, and coolly informed him that he had no money. The cashier put his hand to a shelf under the desk, produced a pistol, and ordered the man to pay.

"What's that?" the tramp asked, pointing to the pistol.

"That, sir," answered the cashier, "is a revolver."

An expression of relief came over the man's face as he replied: "Oh, I don't care a straw for a revolver! I thought it was a stomach pump. Good-afternoon."

And he walked out and disappeared around the corner before the astonished cashier could rally from his surprise.

Not a Success as a Dictionary.

Tommy (in search of information)—Mr. Knowitall, what does "copyright" you see printed in books mean?

Mr. Knowitall—Ahem—ahem. Copyright, my little boy, means—means. Well, you know copy is what the writer hands the printer and copy write means he had to write the copy before they could print it. Now, run away and don't bother.

The "Ransomest Cheese."

Some years ago, when —'s axle grease was a new thing on the market, a drummer was showing it to a grocer in one of the Southern States. While lauding the merits of the stuff a negro entered the store and, after looking over the lot for a while, said to the drummer:

"Boss, am that cheese?"

"It is, and finer than silk," was the reply the dandy received.

"What am cheese wuff, boss?"

"Ten cents."

After a moment's hesitation the man turned to the grocer and said: "Massa White, would you frow in a few crackus if I buy dat cheese?"

"Certainly, Sam," was the reply.

After producing the dime the sable son of Ethiopia took the cheese (?) and the crackers and sat down outside the store to have a feast. He spread the stuff on good and thick and seemed to relish it very much. After watching him for a time the drummer and the merchant went out and said to him: "How does it go, Sam?"

"Well," was the answer, "them crackus is pow'ful fine, but Massa White, this am de ransomest cheese dis nigger eber seed."

Great Luck.

First pickpocket—Bill was over to Philadelphia the other day.

Second pickpocket—Did he do any business?

"Got his hand into a banker's pocket."

"What luck did he have?"

"Frustrate; got his hand back."

Punishment for Stealing in Tangier.

A New-Yorker who has spent some years at Tangier, the quaint old seaport of Morocco, and who returned to find the newspapers more than ordinarily full of the misdoings of bank and trust company officials, thinks it is fortunate for the offenders that they did not operate in that African town. "They don't mince matters over there," he says, "for a man who loses sight of the distinction between his own property and some one else's. When a thief is caught in the most trivial offense he is told to hold up his hands. Then they ask him which hand he would like to keep. When he has made his choice they cut off the other. This naturally creates a prejudice against kleptomania in its various forms. I don't quite know what they would do with a bank officer who got his clutch on a million, but I guess they would save the hand with its contents and throw the rest of him to the sharks."—New York Times.

The Czar is not musical. At all events, he does not care to hear Jews harping about their wrongs.

False Reports.

The story having been circulated that Lydia E. Pinkham was a mythical personage whose name had been widely used for advertising purposes, a Boston newspaper man not long ago had an interview with Mr. Charles H. Pinkham of the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company of Lynn, Mass., eldest son of the famous woman. Mr. Pinkham called attention to photographs of his mother and her children, and explained the rise and progress of her wonderful business. He told how, when his father was broken down in health, his mother, using her kitchen as a laboratory, began the steeping of herbs with the assistance of her family. The filling of a gross or so of bottles was the work of an evening, and then the sons went on and Boston and surrounding towns distributing circulars setting forth the virtues of the compound. Success attended their combined efforts, newspaper notoriety followed, and soon the kitchen gave place to a well-appointed laboratory. Yet larger accommodations were required until they at length erected a building with facilities sufficient to meet the demands of a great and growing business. This is now pointed to as a proof of the results of advertising. Mrs. Charles H. Pinkham is actively engaged in the correspondence work of the company, and attends personally to the visits of female patients, so that instead of there being no Mrs. Pinkham, there have been in reality two ladies of that name, one of them still attending to the business founded in Lynn many years ago.

Be Charitable.

While Chicago is scouring the world for Toltec Temples, Egyptian pyramids and Roman coliseums (or do they call 'em colosseum in Chicago now?)—while she is rummaging around for ancient ruins, let her not overlook her ancient rival, poor old Saint Louis.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Males and females. Treatise and trial bottle free. Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 233 Arch St., Phila., Pa.



On the move.

—Liver, Stomach, and Bowels, after Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets have done their work. It's a healthy movement, too—a natural one. The organs are not forced into activity one day, to sink back into a worse state the next. They're cleansed and regulated—mildly and quietly, without wrenching or griping. One tiny, sugar-coated Pellet is all that's needed as a gentle laxative; three to four act as a cathartic. They're the smallest, cheapest, the easiest to take. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are promptly relieved and cured.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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